

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

Religious Notice.

Rev. J. S. HAYES will preach at Franklin Church, near Bridgeport, on Wednesday next, May 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Person wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

New Advertisements.

Chance for Investment.—Readers desiring to make an investment are referred to the advertisement of A. KAHN. Read the advertisement, and call on Mr. KAHN.

Rewards.—See the Governor's Proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of Harrison Barnes, indicted for the murder of Jos. Bishop; and of B. F. Cummings, for the murder of Enoch K. Williams.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PARTNER-SHIP. For the use of business men. By STANLEY MATTHEWS, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Published and for sale by ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati. 1 volume; 12 mo; cloth, \$1; leather, \$1.35. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

We are under obligations to the publisher for a copy. Hons. B. STOKER and GEORGE HODLEY, Judges of Superior Court, Cincinnati, give their cordial endorsement, as "a carefully compiled and thorough treatise on the subject; and state that the principles of the law of partnership are clearly, yet concisely stated, in language almost faultless."

The draft for three years' men has commenced in Ohio. The number to be raised is about 20,000.

LEWIS CARTER, known in the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland," as "JOHN MORFORD," one of the most daring and desperate scouts of the Federal army, died at Chattanooga, recently, of small pox.

Congress has passed a bill to increase the pay of colored soldiers to \$13 per month. This act, it is stated, was caused by the massacre at Fort Pillow and Plymouth. Thus the rebels are always aiding the negroes.

About a week or ten days ago, Gov. BROWN, of Ohio, called upon the militia of that State for 30,000 men for one hundred days' service. Up to Monday 34,917 men had reported, and the Adjutant General of that State, says not less than 38,000 will be reported by the 5th May.

FARMERS' BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected directors, on Monday last, of the Farmers' Bank, for the ensuing year: P. SWIGERT, A. C. KEENON, E. H. WATSON, JAMES M. TODD, JOHN MACKLIN, A. H. RENNICK, R. C. ANDERSON. And, at a meeting of the board, on Tuesday, P. SWIGERT was unanimously re-elected President.

We mentioned the other day, that the President had cancelled the resignation of Gen. F. P. BLAIR of his commission as Maj. General of Volunteers, and ordered him to the field. Some of the Senators and Representatives have become indignant, because the President did not nominate BLAIR to the Senate for re-confirmation by that body; and Senator WILSON has introduced a resolution to keep BLAIR from receiving pay.

In the last speech which Gen. BLAIR made in the House, he assailed Mr. Secretary CHASE with great and unseemly bitterness, and made various charges against the Treasury Department. Mr. JAMES BRIDGES, of New York, endorsed Gen. BLAIR's charges, and made others against a man named CLARKE, Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau. The House has appointed a committee of nine—five Union, and four Democrats—to investigate the charges. Mr. BRIDGES is one of the committee. This will afford Mr. CHASE an opportunity he has long desired, of refuting the slanders against him, which have been freely repeated in Congress and in the press.

Recently the Northern organs of the rebels and their sympathizers were retelling a statement that the half sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. M. TODD WHITE, had been furnished by the President with a pass through the Federal lines to Richmond, which directed that her baggage should not be inspected, nor overhauled, by the Federal officers; that at Fortress Monroe Mrs. WHITE had treated Gen. BUTLER in a contemptuous and insulting manner; and that she had taken several trunks filled with contraband articles, among other things, a rebel uniform for a Lieutenant General, with gold buttons! In circulating this story, embellished in the highest colors, the rebel papers in our midst found willing siders and abettors in the New York Tribune, New Nation, and other Abolition sheets; all which are opposed to Mr. LINCOLN.

We believed the whole story a fabrication; and so it turns out to be, except so far as that the President gave her an ordinary pass. It did not permit her to take any thing beyond ordinary baggage; nor did she attempt to take any thing more; the pass did not exempt her baggage from the usual inspection, and it did not undergo a full inspection. No contraband goods were found in her possession; nor did she insult or defy Gen. BUTLER; and there was no word or action of hers unbecoming the lady she was ever regarded, or which led to the slightest suspicion that she was a rebel, much less a rebel spy and emissary. Such is the testimony of Gen. BUTLER and his officials. The tale was started to injure the President; and we presume will not be corrected by those who gave it to the world.

Capt. HACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, with a small command has chased the notorious guerrilla BENNETT across the Cumberland. It is said BENNETT was wounded. Most of his men are scattered along the Green river counties, hid by the rebels and their sympathizing friends.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention met at Annapolis, on April 21st.—Eighty members qualified by taking the oath of unconditional loyalty to the National Constitution and the State of Maryland. Sixteen members did not report. Hon. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH was elected permanent President. After his election he made a brief address, which terminated the first day's proceedings.

The Pennsylvania State Union Convention have declared for Mr. LINCOLN, and appointed delegates. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, whose Administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. The first resolution approves the policy of the National Administration in the prosecution of the war and punishment of traitors,—a policy which, if carried out, will result in the triumph of the arms and powers of Government.

Pleads Infancy!

The Louisville Journal, in response to the record of its Abolitionism, which we published on the 27th April, pleads infancy!

Here is its plea:—"Of course the Frankfort Commonwealth has no idea that an infant is to bestow any special notice upon its reproduction of the twenty-year old and thirty-year old paragraphs which it ascribes to us, and which we have in years past noticed scores of times, when they were brought forward from other quarters. What we, as a New England youth 34 years ago, may have thought it right to say is a matter of no consequence to anybody else, and of precious little to ourselves."

That is decidedly rich! A precocious genius, the "New England youth" must have been at thirty years of age, or there about, when Mr. CLAY's opposition to slavery, and the "wrongs and miseries of slavery" inspired the poet's theme, and burdened the symphony of his lyre! The volume of Divine Inspiration assures us, that when a child is trained "up in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

So he is being developed in this instance: The "New England" child had been trained up to hatred of slavery—"its wrongs and miseries," which "fostered and unchained the darker passions." "The New England youth" in the "Life of Henry Clay," shows he has not departed from the way in which he was trained; and some ten or more years after, the "New England youth," of some forty years, develops that the fact so often stated,—that the lessons of childhood are indelibly fixed in the mind, and give character to all his acts in after life,—is, at least in his case, a truth: for we find him declaring, in 1844, that—

"ALL MEN have a right to liberty: no matter what color."

Again, after the "New England youth" had added another year to the number that had intervened from his birth, and he was, we presume, one year nearer "the age of discretion," we find him recording the following hope to see slavery banished the State: "We have overlooked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondman, and we hope to live to see the light of such a day."

And, like Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, he predicted the day would come, and thus advised all to be ready to submit to an inevitable fact:

"Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the subject of emancipation, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

And as the "New England youth" still further progressed from the day when he was born a child, down in the "Nutmeg State," we find him teaching his readers that the people of Kentucky are getting ready to get rid of slavery; and proclaims that he is ready to aid them. Read the announcement:

"We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be promoted by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter. We await the movement, and shall stand ready to second it, whenever our aid can be of any avail."

And then, again, when the "New England youth" had seen some fifty summers pass over the record of time, he devotes a large space to ridiculing the Southern advocates of slavery, nick-naming them "the chivalry," says their courage is of the Sir John Falstaff order; and warning in his feelings of love for the North and hatred of "the chivalry," he exclaims:—

"We wonder that a Northern foot cannot be found with an instinct to guide itself to the chivalry's coat-tail. A few such applications would draw the spirit from the head to the feet of the chivalry, and then, instead of talking of blood and thunder, it would take to its heels and win admiration for its wonderful fleetness."

What we now wonder at is, that the youthful indiscretions of the "New England youth" did not carry him to Washington that his might be the "northern foot, with instinct to guide it to the chivalry's coat tail," to see exemplified his opinion of "the chivalry's fleetness!"

The old verse reads:—"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!" But the Journal's plea for the "New England youth" is more affecting. The writings of the "New England youth," even of fifty years, the Journal says, is of no consequence to that youth! Ah! but it may be, to the people who that "youth" is now slandering, because they are yielding to circumstances they can not control, and which are accomplishing an event which that "New England youth" hoped for, predicted would come, and pledged himself ready to aid in accomplishing! Poor "New England youth! What of the Canadian boy?"

More Rebel Barbarities.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of April 26, gives the following details of the rebel atrocities at Nickajack Trace, on the 23d, of which the telegraphic accounts have already been published:—

I have secured further particulars, the perusal of which will increase the horror already pervading the civilized world, in view of the atrocities lately practiced by the rebel troops.

Sixty-four men detailed from the 92d Illinois, Lieut. Col. B. F. Sheets, commanding, were doing picket duty near Lyle's farm under command of Lieut. Horace C. Scoville, Company K. Eighteen of the men were placed in reserve near the farm, the rest were distributed at seven different posts.

The supposition is, that a regiment of rebel infantry crossed Taylor's Ridge during the night, about five miles from Ringgold, and formed a line extending from the base of the ridge to the Alabama road. This line faced South, being in the rear of our pickets. Another regiment crossed the ridge higher up the valley, and faced west. A body of cavalry (probably two companies) came on our pickets from the South, and a smaller body advanced from the direction of Lee's farm. Thus were our men nearly surrounded by the wily enemy, before the attack commenced, and the assault was made simultaneously upon all the posts. The enemy's cavalry first assailed our pickets, who retired fighting desperately until reinforced from the reserve, when the rebels were temporarily repulsed. Advancing again in still larger numbers, they forced our men to fall back. But the latter soon found their retreat cut off by the infantry which had formed in their rear, and barricaded the road. Such was the disposition of the rebel force, that the reserve at Lyle's house, now reduced to nine men, were cut off from the remainder. Consequently, there was nothing left for our brave fellows but to surrender, or cut their way out, each man fighting for himself. They resolved to attempt the latter. Some desperate hand to hand contests ensued, and some chivalric daring was displayed, which the historian will never record. Of the sixty-four men thirty-four escaped death or capture; and with heroic determination not to return to camp until relieved, they re-occupied the ground from which they had been driven, although they knew not at what moment the enemy might return to the attack, and kill or capture the remainder of them. Of that heroic band, not a man came to camp without orders. Five were killed, four mortally wounded, three severely wounded, and eighteen missing. Lieut. Scoville was wounded and captured. The rebel loss in killed and wounded must at least have equaled our own, and we took one prisoner.

The men speak in high terms of Lieut. Scoville's conduct until he was wounded; and I am informed that Col. Sheets speaks highly of Serg't. Strook of Company C, and Sergeant Hine of Company E, who saved most of their men, and commanded the party who re-occupied the field.

Well were it for the honor of humanity, if the tale could end here. But a more terrible story is to be told. From the statements of wounded soldiers, and of citizens living near the roads along which the enemy retired, I gather the following facts. I offer no comment. The simplest statement is sufficient to fire the coldest heart with hatred of our cruel enemies, and quenchless thirst for vengeance. A citizen saw a rebel officer shoot down one of our men, after he had surrendered, and marched some distance with his captors. The only excuse for the vile outrage was, that the poor fellow could not keep up with the fiends who had taken him prisoner. After the officer had shot down the man, the citizen heard one of the rebel scoundrels say: "That's right, Captain, give it to him again!"

Wm. Chattanooga, or Chattanooga, a private in company B, after surrendering, was marched off with several others upon the double quick, until totally unable to go further. A rebel lieutenant then came up to him, shot him twice, the first time inflicting a slight, the second a mortal wound. He then left him, supposing he had killed him. Shortly after, two rebels came up to him and robbed him of his pocket-book and boots. One of them said, "Let's scalp the Yankee," but did not execute the proposition. This statement was taken from poor Chattanooga's dying lips.

Reginald O'Connor, company B, was shot for the same reason, after being captured. [It will be remembered that the 92d Illinois is a mounted infantry regiment; that the men have long been unused to marching on foot; that they were captured while trying to get to their horses with the reserve; and that the rebels, in retiring, required them, on foot, to keep up with their captors, mounted.]

George A. Springer and John Craddock, Co. E; George Marle, Co. F; and Wm. Reynolds, Co. I, all made similar statements with regard to themselves.

Wm. Hills, Co. K, was found dead a mile from the post where he had stood on picket during the night. A lady living near where he was posted declared that she saw him pursued by some rebel cavaliers. On being overtaken, he at once handed over his gun to one of the savages who immediately fired the contents of the same into Hills's body, killing him instantly.

In the case of O'Connor, three soldiers who saw the murder, declare, upon oath, that it was committed by a rebel officer. Such are some of the details of this stupendous crime, whose atrocity is perhaps unsurpassed even by the bloody murders recently committed by these rebel miscreants in West Tennessee and Kentucky.

The following list of killed and wounded is nearly complete:

Killed—Garner McKeel, Co. E; Wm. Hills, Co. K; John Douns, Co. B; Wm. Gifford, Co. H.

Wounded—Reginald O'Connor, Co. B, fatally; William Chattanooga, Co. B, fatally; Geo. A. Springer, Co. E, fatally; John Craddock, Co. E, severely, not dangerous; George Marle, Co. F, fatally; D. W. Butler, Co. A, dangerously; James Rhoades and William Reynolds, Co. I, both fatally.

Of these killed and wounded, two had not surrendered when shot; seven were either killed or wounded (all but one mortally) after they had surrendered to the enemy as prisoners of war; the circumstances connected with the shooting of the other three have not been definitely ascertained.

Of the facts connected with these horrid outrages, there is no room to doubt. They are taken mostly from the affidavits of dying men—the surest testimony in the world. It only remains to be seen what punishment will be meted out to the miscreants who by these infernal outrages upon brave soldiers, whom the chances of war had thrown into their hands, have disgraced, if it were possible, even the accursed traitor uniform they wear.

JAMES HOLBROOK, the well known special agent of the Postoffice Department, and author of "Ten years among the Mail Bags," died a few days since, at his residence in Brooklyn, Conn., after a long illness.

A dispatch from Washington states that the committee of members of Congress, who had been sent to Fort Pillow to investigate the facts in reference to the massacre of the Union soldiers, have returned to Washington. They took fifty-seven depositions, which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the nefarious conduct of the rebels. The committee assert that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed.

A Rebel Secret Circular.

The subjoined secret circular from a rebel association, was captured by Gen. Logan's forces at Huntsville, Alabama. It had been addressed to, and was preserved by, one of the most prominent and influential rebel citizens of Alabama, who has been sent by Gen. Logan south of the Federal lines.

It will be seen that, without awaiting the manifestation of the incoming Administration, these traitors were determined to precipitate the South into rebellion, and involve the country in a civil war; and were resolved that no concession should balk them in attempting their traitorous designs. That was their aim; and now, after three years of bloody strife, the same nefarious spirit still prompts the leaders on in their treasonable attempt to subvert the Government.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, "THE 1860 ASSOCIATION,"

CHARLESTON, 19th November, 1860. In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston, met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as "The 1860 Association."

The objects of the Association are: 1st. To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.

2d. To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States, tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

3d. To inquire into the defenses of the State and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly, an effective military organization. To effect these objects, a brief and simple Constitution was adopted, creating a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Association, 100,000 pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The Association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition.

The Conventions in several of the Northern States will soon be elected. The North is prepared to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of the Southern Union and Independence, and it is necessary to resist and defeat it. The Association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1860 Association" is laboring for the South, and asks your aid.

I am, very respectfully, your ob'd't, ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MARRIED.

By Rev. H. Stevens, April, 18th 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, CHAS. JAMES T. JOHNSON, of the late Allen Collier, to Miss LYDIA A. WILLIAMS, of Charleston, West Virginia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board. This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALL is authorized to sell the same.

By A. KAHN, Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twim-316.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enoch K. Williams; and Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: R. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864.—wktw-316.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: R. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864.—wktw-316.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., April 28, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.

In February last, Col. GALLER, commanding the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that so soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the Eastern portion of the State. Authority was immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having invaded Pike county, a call was made on that Regiment, Col. Thos. McKINSTRY commanding, the response to which was both prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy attacked our forces and were repulsed. On the 14th, Col. GALLER surprised them in camp at Half Mountain, and, after an engagement of several hours, was completely victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, horses and equipments, and 300 stand of arms,—all of which Col. GALLER, in his report says, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high, the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the assistance they rendered in defending the State by their prompt action, enabled the authorities to strike a blow that will long be remembered by HODGE's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well, having sent over fifty per cent, of her enrolled strength to our armies, but she has shown that those remaining at home are of true metal, and are willing to take the field whenever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th, not only for the services they have rendered, but for the gallant example which they have afforded to the entire Militia of the State. Their action demonstrates the utility of the work I have been urging forward for several months, and will assist, I hope, in overcoming the factious opposition with which I have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused into the Militia organization throughout the State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the marauding bands of horse thieves and plunderers that have been preying upon us since the beginning of the war.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment, the Inspector General is hereby ordered to have printed and distributed to the Colonels of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky. May 4, 1864.—31tw-316.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUTUALITY'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863.—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of the same to Soldiers."

A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C.

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF TEN CUM'D," NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans," "WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 8, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull: "DRAE SIR—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I cordially recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—6m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864.—lm-1835.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.

WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.

A. H. HEROD, Jailer Kenton county, Ky. April 4, 1864.—wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864.—lm-1835.

Beer and Ale.

I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER,

The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited. L. TOBIN.

Frankfort, March 30, 1864.—lm*

Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county.—Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

F. T. HAYDON, J. J. LONG, JOSEPH LONG, Guardian for B. N. Long. Franklin co., March 14, 1864.—wktw.

Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN WALCOTT, GEORGE E. WALCOTT, Frankfort, March 22, 1864.—wktwlm.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, pl'ffs, vs. L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts, } In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned: To cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.

[Hord, for Plaintiffs.] [Harlan & Harlan

